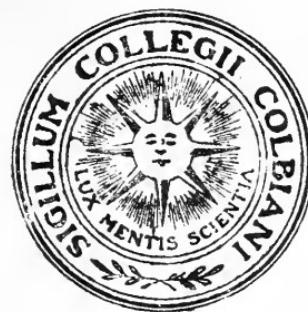


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COLBY COLLEGE

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BULLETIN

Series VI., No. 4

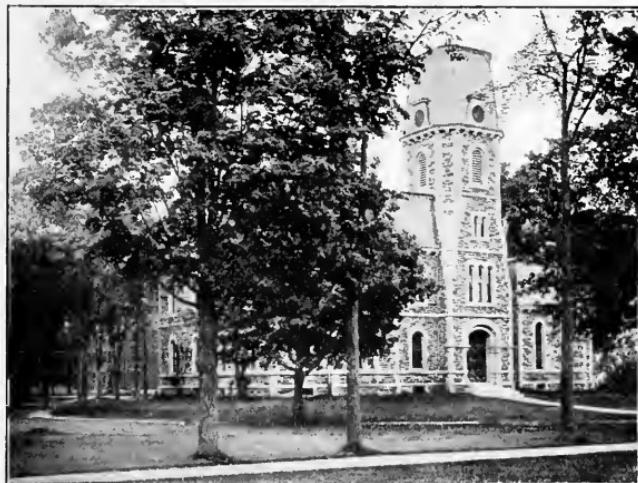
October, 1907

THE WILLOWS, COLBY CAMPUS



Colby College, Waterville, Maine

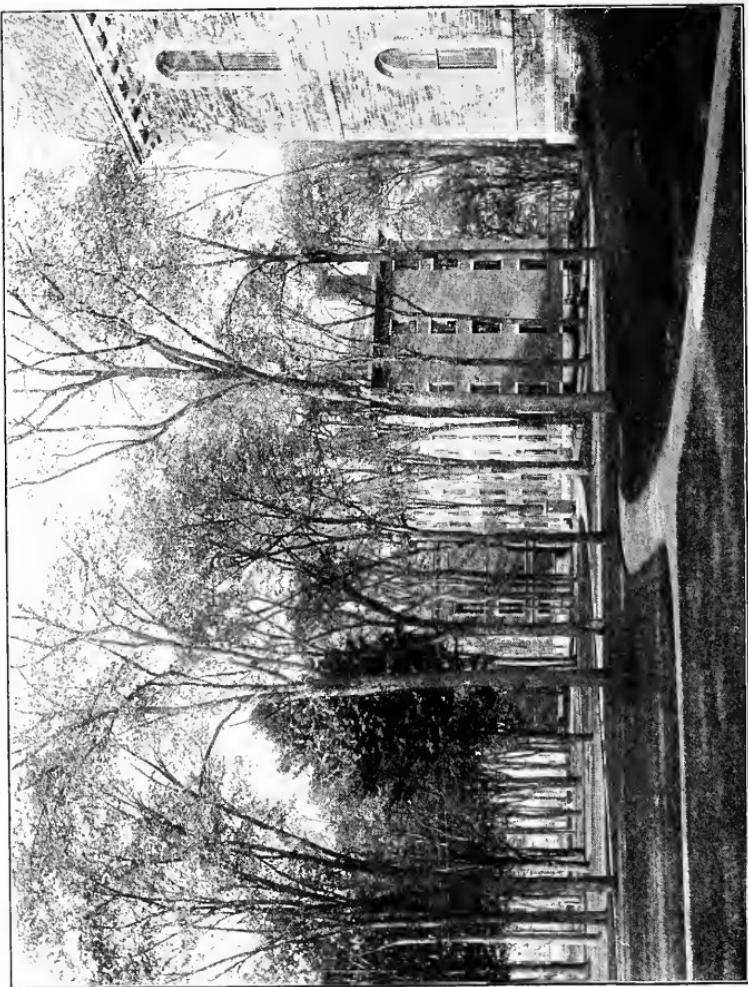
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COLBY COLLEGE AND ITS EQUIPMENT



MEMORIAL HALL

— WATERVILLE, MAINE —
PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE, MDCCCCVII

THE CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTH



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COLBY COLLEGE

Colby College was incorporated in 1813, being then styled THE MAINE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, and was located at Waterville, on the Kennebec River. The name was changed to WATERVILLE COLLEGE in 1821, and so it remained until January 23, 1867, when in honor of its benefactor, Mr. Gardner Colby, of Boston, it was again changed to COLBY UNIVERSITY. In 1899 University was changed to College, since which year it has borne its present title, COLBY COLLEGE.

The College, the second oldest in the State, originated with the Baptists of the State, and acknowledges with deep gratitude the support and interest of this denomination in its welfare, for its benefactors have been numerous, and to none more than Gardner Colby and Abner Coburn does it owe its material welfare. Its intellectual and material growth have been greatly developed by the able corps of presidents and professors who have served the Institution from its earliest years, and many of whom were educators of national renown.

The instruction of the College in all departments is broad, catholic, and unsectarian, and the aim is constantly made to give sound moral and intellectual training, and to make of its



GARDNER COLBY

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

students seekers after truth, which alone can give that degree of intellectual and spiritual emancipation which is the attribute of real culture, and for which its founders stood.

The trustees number thirty-one, serving for a term of three years, and represent different religious faiths. Nine of this number are chosen from the alumni, one-third annually, by the Alumni Association.

An interesting fact in the history of the College and one that attests the broad and tolerant spirit that has always characterized its direction was the provision enacted by the Maine legislature in 1820, at the behest of its founders, to the effect "that the said corporation shall not make or have any rule or by-law requiring that any member of the Trustees shall be of any particular religious denomination," and further provided that neither the privileges of the Institution nor admission be denied to any student on the score of his faith or interpretation of the Scriptures.

The *Graduates* of the College number 1,292 men (1822-1906) and 214 women (1875-1906), a total of 1,506. Of this number, 1,066 are still living.

The wide geographical distribution of Colby graduates is seen in the fact that they represent forty-one States and Territories and five foreign countries. Naturally enough, the State of Maine has contributed the largest number, with Massachusetts standing second.

The present enrolment of the College (1906-07) is two hundred and fifty-four, including a Faculty of seventeen. The Faculty numbers in its roll eight graduates of the College and nine from other institutions, and most of them have had years of training and experience in the institu-

THE MESSA-
LONSEE



ALONG THE RIVER,
COLBY CAMPUS



THE TICONIC FALLS, KENNEBEC RIVER

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

tions of higher learning in this country and in Europe: as, for example, at Brown, the Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and Yale Universities; the Universities of Kiel and Göttingen, Germany; the Sorbonne, France; and other institutions.

LOCATION

The seat of the College at Waterville could not have been better chosen, for it is near the geographical centre of the State and upon the main line of the Maine Central Railroad, and is easily reached from every direction. Indeed, Waterville is a railroad centre, being at the junction of the east and west branches of the main line, and also a terminus of the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railroad. It is eighty miles north-east of Portland and one hundred and ninety-six from Boston.

Waterville is a thriving and enterprising city of about ten thousand inhabitants. It has many of the advantages of the city community, yet without the drawbacks and distractions of our larger cities. Its founders had an eye to the artistic in nature, for they selected a most picturesque spot on the charming Kennebec, at the Ticonic Falls. Though the city itself is comparatively level, the country is rolling and wooded, and is well drained and watered. The Messalonskee stream, so much used for boating and canoeing in summer, runs through Waterville in a winding course, and is a tributary of the Kennebec River, on its west bank. Another tributary on the east bank of the Kennebec, just below Waterville, is the Sebasticook River, and at the junction of these two rivers there still stands the old block-house—one of the historic curiosities of the

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

State — which is all that remains of old Fort Halifax, which was built for the protection of the settlements of the English in 1754, at the beginning of the French and Indian War, and which, incidentally, served as one of the stepping-stones of the Arnold Expedition of 1755.

The city has an excellent water supply of great purity, which is piped to the city from China Lake, a distance of about ten miles; a sewerage system covering the entire city; and an adequate electric light and power system, supplied by two electric light companies. Waterville is the centre of a group of villages, and these are connected with the city by two electric railroads, the Waterville & Fairfield and the Waterville & Oakland. The city supports two daily newspapers and two weeklies; has two national banks, a trust company, and a savings-bank, the latter occupying the handsomest block in the city.

A number of large industrial enterprises are located in Waterville, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, pulp and paper, iron, woolens, building materials, and, in addition to these, the shops of the Maine Central Rail-



FORT HALIFAX

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

road. These afford opportunity for the observation and study of the problems of industrial society.

Waterville has an excellent school system of the various grades, including a high school and Coburn Classical Institute, the latter a private endowment of the best secondary grade, and one of the fitting-schools of Colby. There are nine churches, representing eight different denominations; and a large modern city hall, containing the offices and departments of the city government, and a well-appointed opera house, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred persons. The city also has good hotel accommodations, and this feature, coupled with the advantages enumerated above and the hospitality of its people, have made it a favorite place in the State for holding conventions and large gatherings.

The climate is healthful and invigorating. The surrounding country is beautiful, and is intersected with numerous roads, the city itself with wide streets, shaded with stately elms and maples, and lined with beautiful homes, giving abundant opportunity for delightful walks and drives about the city and country. Within a few miles are many lakes and ponds, which give ample opportunity for excursions, fishing and boating trips, and all the usual recreations of summer and winter.

The Campus of the College, terraced by nature and covered with large shade-trees, occupies a tract of twenty-six acres of land in the northern part of the city, and is located between College Avenue and the west bank of the Kennebec, and, rising from the river, extends along the bank about a third of a mile. The college buildings stand upon rising ground, with ample space assigned to each one, and they

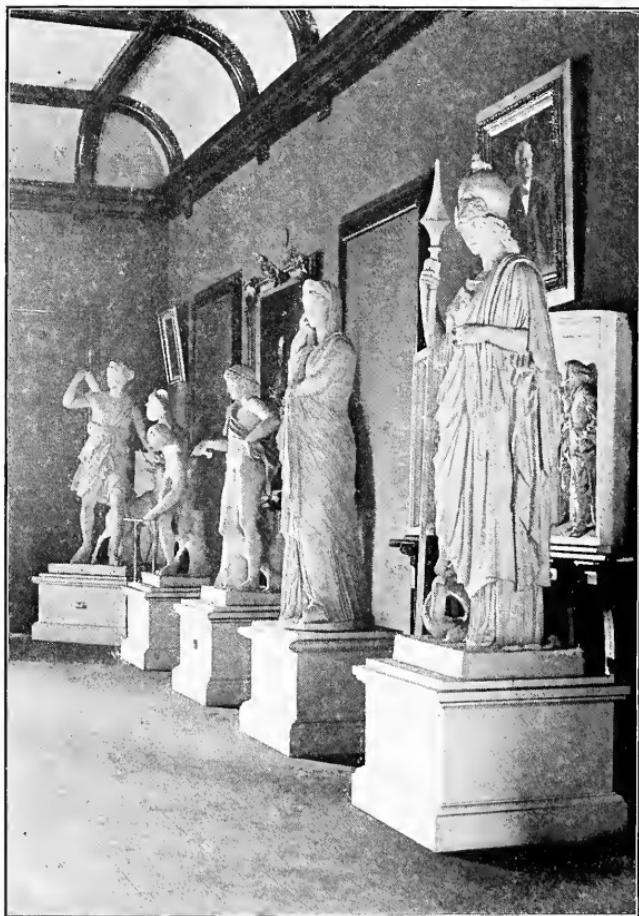


CHAPEL WALK, LOOKING SOUTH

Champlin Hall in left foreground, Memorial Hall seen in distance at end of walk

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

are beautified with well-kept lawns and connected by walks shaded by tall and stately elms. Indeed, it may be said that in the adornment of the Campus, which is the most beautiful in the State, Nature has been assisted by the former sons of the College, for it used to be a May-day



STATUARY, MEMORIAL HALL

COLBY COLLEGE

custom of the students in the fifties and sixties to plant trees upon the Campus, and this accounts for the beautiful willows and locusts as well as the maples and elms that the students of today are enjoying.

The buildings are nine in number; and, in addition to these, there are three other college buildings, located on College Avenue within two minutes' walk of the Campus.



COLLEGE LIBRARY

BUILDINGS

Memorial Hall, the most conspicuous building on the Campus and standing at the southern end, is a large structure, one hundred and seven by sixty-two feet, somewhat irregular in shape, and is built of gray granite, rubble finish, with a tower eighty feet high, and contains the Col-



MEMORIAL TABLET

lege Library and the Chapel. It was erected in 1869; and the academic atmosphere is given to the exterior of the building as well as to its interior, for its walls are dotted here and there with class stones or tablets, the gifts of successive Junior Classes in the seventies. The Library occupies the eastern wing of the building, and is forty-four by fifty-four feet and twenty feet high, and is arranged in the form of a large reading-room, with a series of alcoves and a gallery. The Library contains forty-three thousand and five hundred volumes and about twenty thousand pamphlets. It is equipped with the card catalogue system, works of reference, and other helps necessary in a student's library. The Librarian devotes considerable attention to those who are investigating special topics. The leading periodicals and papers are kept on file. In addition to the shelves of books which line the walls from floor to ceiling, the room is adorned with numerous portraits of Presidents, Professors, and others prominently connected with the history of the Col-

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

lege, and in the central place on the floor, near the Librarian's desk, stands Paul Akers's bust of Milton, the work of the noted Maine sculptor.

The western wing of Memorial Hall is forty by fifty-eight feet and two-storied, and upon the first floor is found the Chapel and upon the second floor the Hall of the Alumni, which gives its name to the building. This hall contains the most important collection of works of art owned by the College, including portraits of Presidents and Professors and benefactors, paintings, bas-reliefs, and casts of the most noted sculptures of European galleries, and above all, in an appropriate and central niche in the east wall, Martin Milmore's marble copy of Thorwaldsen's famous "Lion of Lucerne," reposing above the marble memorial tablet upon which are chiselled, in indelible letters, the names of those students of the College who in the days of the Civil War responded with loyal and unselfish devotion, and gave their lives as sacrifices to the call of their country. Indeed, Colby stands high in the roll of honor, for the records show that more than one-third of her living graduates that were eligible for military service were in the Union Army. The College has no more tender and loving memorial than this tribute to its noble sons of a former day.

This is, fittingly, the great gathering place of the alumni for their



C O L B Y C O L L E G E

annual reunions and for the observance of the festivities of Commencement and other college functions.

In the Chapel below are found several memorials of interest to the friends of the College. On the west wall there has been placed a marble memorial tablet, suitably inscribed, in memory of Dr. Jeremiah Chaplin, the first President of Colby, who served the College with great fidelity during the years 1822 to 1833, and who left a num-

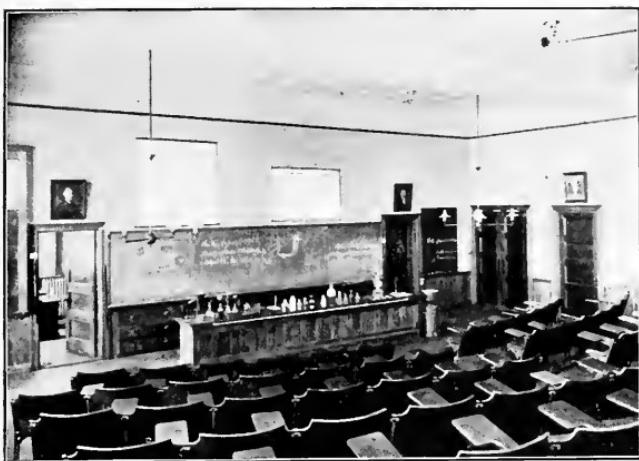


CHEMICAL HALL

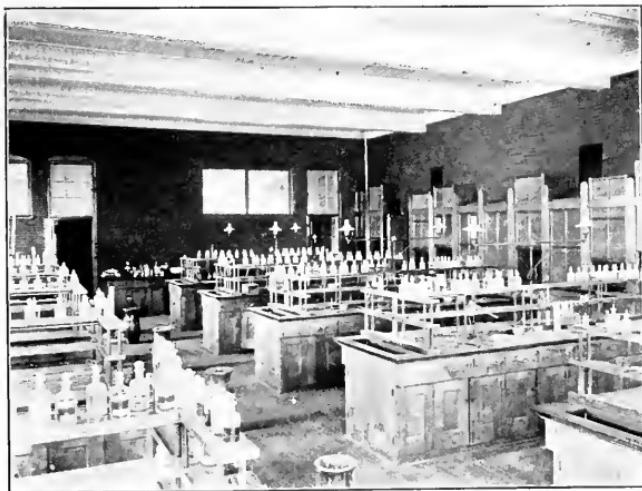
ber of monuments of his administration, including the two college dormitories, the oldest buildings on the Campus.

Opposite, on the west wall, there is another tablet, in bronze, to the memory of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a graduate of Colby in the class of 1826, and one of the first martyrs to the cause of slavery. On the walls are found large carbon photographs, beautifully framed, of Raphael's Sistine Madonna, Titian's Assumption, Murillo's Holy Family, and Westminster Abbey.

COLBY COLLEGE



LECTURE ROOM



CHEMICAL LABORATORY

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

Chemical Hall. A short distance to the south-east of Memorial Hall stands Chemical Hall, the most modern of the college buildings on the Campus. It was erected in 1898, during the administration of President Nathaniel Butler, D.D. Its dimensions are one hundred and five by seventy-six feet, and it contains the Chemical Department,



NORTH COLLEGE AND CAMPUS, LOOKING SOUTH

which occupies the entire first floor and basement, and the four class-rooms of the Departments of Philosophy, Latin, English, French, and Mathematics, which, together with the President's offices and the faculty room, occupy the entire second floor. The faculty room is a comfortably furnished front room overlooking the Campus, and, according to present intentions, is to be known henceforth as the Stearns Room, in honor of a former Trustee of the College.

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

CHAMPLIN
HALL



LECTURE ROOM,
HISTORY

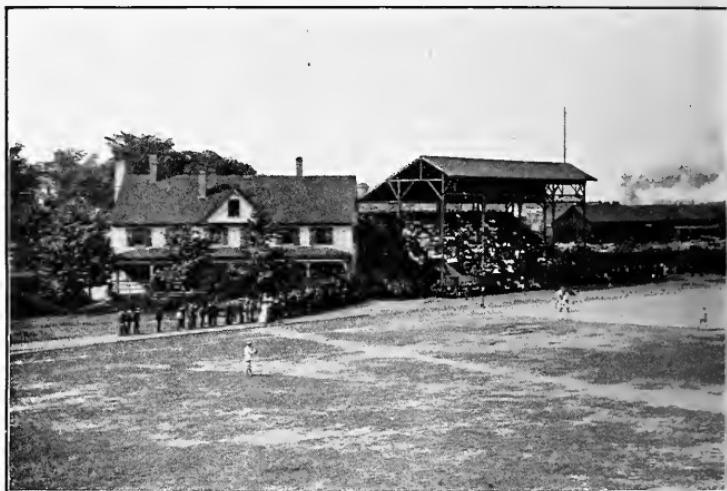


HISTORICAL
LIBRARY



COLBY COLLEGE

The Chemical Department has a large laboratory, thirty-six by fifty-four feet, used for the work in general chemistry, several smaller laboratories for advanced work, storerooms and offices, and a large lecture-room, seating one hundred, equipped with opera chairs in rising tiers, and all the necessary appointments for experimental demonstrations and illustrative work.



ALUMNI ATHLETIC F

South College, Chaplin Hall, and Champlin Hall. To the north of Memorial Hall and in the centre of the Campus stand three buildings in a row, facing the west. They are the oldest buildings upon the Campus and the three links that connect the College of to-day with the earliest years of its existence. The northernmost and southernmost buildings are known respectively as North College, or Chaplin Hall, and South College, both of

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

which were erected in the time of Dr. Chaplin, after whom the former was named by a subsequent action of the Board of Trustees, and they are still used as student dormitories.

Midway between the two dormitories stands Recitation Hall, a three-story brick building, sixty-five by forty feet, which was erected in 1836, though it has since been remodelled and named Champlin Hall in honor of President



AND GRAND STAND

James T. Champlin, D.D., LL.D., the distinguished and energetic President of the College during the years 1857-73.

Formerly the Chapel, the Library, and the Department of Physics were housed in this building. But for all of these separate buildings have since been provided, and the building now contains the Departments of Greek and German located on the second floor, and the Department of History on the third floor, with recitation-room, office,

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

museum, and Department Library. This library now numbers a thousand volumes, and, in addition to the books, includes a large collection of maps, photographs, engravings, lantern slides, stone implements, and other relics, to illustrate the courses in History and Politics.

On the ground floor and to the south of the lobby, in a large room neatly furnished, are found the quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, while on the opposite side of the lobby are two recreation-rooms used by the students and their organizations for various purposes.

The two dormitories, South College and Chaplin Hall, were erected in 1821 and 1822, respectively, and they are constructed of brick, four stories high, and the dimensions of each are eighty by forty feet. Chaplin Hall was destroyed by fire in December, 1902, but was immediately rebuilt, the interior arrangements and furnishings being greatly improved and modernized. These buildings, which are locally known, in terms of student endearment, as "The Bricks," are equipped with steam heat, electric lights, and large sanitary lavatories, and have accommodations for

sixty students in each building. The rooms are arranged in suites of two each, including study and bedroom, with closets, and are usually occupied by two students each.

Upon the roof of South College stands the tower containing

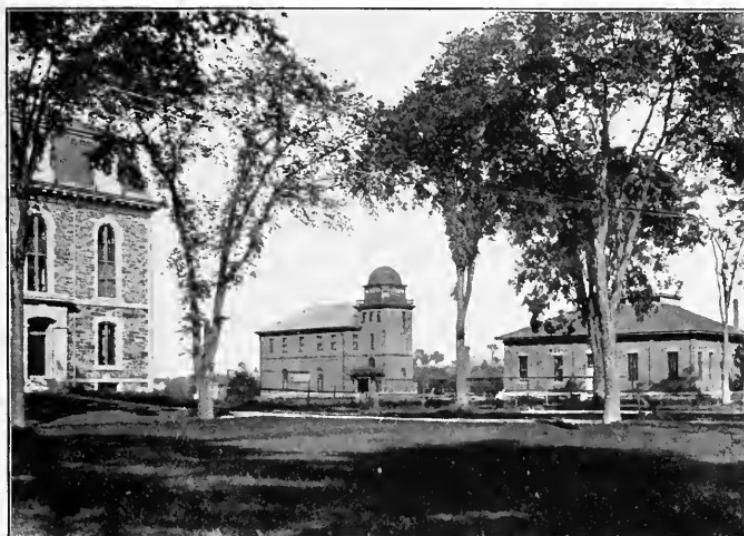


PHYSICAL LABORATORY

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

the college bell. This still chimes out, as in days of old, the hours for the opening and closing of recitations.

Shannon Observatory, Coburn Hall, and the Gymnasium. At the north end of the Campus stands another group of three buildings, the one furthest north being the home of the Department of Physics and Astronomy, and known as



NORTH CAMPUS

Coburn Hall

Shannon Observatory

Gymnasium

Shannon Observatory and Physical Laboratory, in honor of Hon. Richard C. Shannon, LL.D., class of 1862, who presented the building to the College in 1889.

The main laboratory and lecture room, with storerooms for apparatus, occupy the entire second floor, while on the first floor are several smaller laboratories and class-rooms for advanced work, and a dark room for photographic pur-

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

poses. The Physical Laboratory is well supplied with a variety of apparatus for illustrating physical laws, some of which is indicated in detail in the current catalogue.

The Observatory in the tower is equipped with a good-sized telescope and other necessary instruments for observations and instruction in Astronomy.

There is a workshop in the basement of the building, fitted with a power lathe and the tools necessary for mechanical work and for instruction in the mechanical arts. The dimensions of this building are sixty-two by thirty-six feet, exclusive of the tower, which contains the staircase, the lobbies, and the observatory.

Coburn Hall, west of Shannon Observatory, is a square slatestone building, with granite trimmings, fifty-six by forty-eight feet and forty-one feet high, arranged in three stories. It was completed in 1872, during the administration of President Champlin, and received its name from one of the foremost benefactors of the College, who contributed a liberal sum toward its construction, Hon. Abner Coburn, a former Governor of Maine.

This building contains two Departments, the Geological, which occupies the first floor, and the Biological, which occupies the second floor. Both floors are divided into classrooms, laboratories, offices, and storerooms, fitted with cabinets to suit the convenience of the Departments. These cabinets contain the collection of rocks, minerals, fossils, and other specimens, models and masks for ethnological study, and also the maps, lantern slides, photographs, and other apparatus necessary to illustrate the courses in Mineralogy, Geology, Paleontology, and Physical Geography. The Department of Biology is

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

further equipped with a well-stocked herbarium to illustrate the work in Botany, and a zoölogical collection of specimens of vertebrates, invertebrates, and animal tissues and organs. The Maine Collection of Minerals and the Hamlin Col-



GYMNASIUM

lection of Birds of Maine, a collection of shells, and the Merrill Collection of Natural History are also preserved in this building, the third floor being used in addition to the other two for the housing of the museum.

The Gymnasium, conveniently located, is well furnished with apparatus for gymnastic exercises and physical instruction, and is provided with baths, lockers, and a baseball cage, and is heated by steam.

Just to the north of the Gymnasium is the *Alumni Athletic Field*, beautifully graded and ample in size for all the college sports. The field is surrounded by a quarter-mile cinder track for bicycle races and track athletics, and has recently been further improved by the erection of a fine modern grand stand, with a seating capacity of seven hundred persons, the gift of the alumni.

Near the Gymnasium and just south of South College are located the tennis courts, and these are in constant use during the good days of the spring and fall.

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

In 1871 the Trustees voted to admit women to the College on the same terms as young men; and in 1890 the Board of Trustees adopted a plan proposed by President Small, and organized within the College a division for young men and a co-ordinate division for young women. In June, 1905,



FOSS HALL

it was voted by the Board of Trustees that the Women's Division of Colby College be made a separate college; and that a joint committee, consisting of the Faculty of Colby College and a special committee of Trustees, be appointed and directed to make such further separation in the work

FOSS HALL

READING ROOM



DINING HALL



STUDENT'S
ROOM



C O L B Y C O L L E G E

and administration of the women's division and the men's division of the college as may be done without increasing the expenses of the College; and that a committee be appointed to secure funds for the endowment of a women's college and to decide upon a name. The conditions for entrance remain identical in the two divisions. In class organization, rank, prize contests, appointments, and honors, the members of the two divisions are treated as independently as though they were in distinct institutions.

Just south of the Campus, on College Avenue, and within two minutes' walk, are located the additional buildings, used by the Women's Division of the College.

Foss Hall, the new Women's Dormitory, which was given to Colby College by the late Mrs. Eliza Adaline Foss Dexter, of Worcester, Mass., and which bears her maiden name, is situated on the western side of the avenue. It is a handsome building, and the newest and largest of the college structures. The corner-stone of the building was laid October 6, 1904, and it was completed and opened for the reception of students in the following September, 1905, during the administration of President Charles L. White, D.D. It is a three-story, red brick building, of the Colonial style, trimmed with light brick, and with a portico, supported by Ionic pillars. The main building is one hundred and twenty-seven by forty-nine feet, and there is an ell forty-seven by thirty-four feet which joins the building on the north side. Foss Hall is essentially the home of the women of the College, for it contains accommodations, in well-appointed and attractive rooms, for seventy-five students; a large dining hall, with a seating capacity of two hundred, a reading-room and library, parlor, and

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

spacious lobbies; the offices of the dean and of the resident physician and director of physical training in the Women's Division; a gymnasium, which is located in the basement; and an assembly hall on the third floor, where the chapel services for the women are held each day at noon. The building is also fully equipped with a kitchen, pantry, serving-room, storage-rooms, steam-heating plant, and all necessary comforts of the most modern type for the convenience of its residents. At the right of the main entrance there is placed in the wall a bronze tablet, which is thus inscribed:—



PALMER HOUSE

THIS BUILDING IS THE GIFT OF
ELIZA ADALINE FOSS DEXTER
DAUGHTER OF PHINEHAS FOSS
OF WAYNE HILL, MAINE.

The Palmer House, a smaller dormitory with accommodations for thirty students, stands on the same side of College Avenue, at the corner of Getchell Street, just a half-block below Foss Hall, and is in charge of a resident matron.

COLBY COLLEGE

The President's Home is located on College Avenue, opposite Foss Hall, and is a large brick double house.

ADMINISTRATION

Admission. Candidates for admission must offer studies amounting to a total of twenty-six points. For the A.B. Course, twenty of these points are *required*, and include the following subjects: English, Latin, Algebra, Plane Geometry, and History.

The remaining six points may be selected from a list of *nine elective* subjects. For the B.S. Course, eleven points are *required*, including English, Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry; and the remaining fifteen



PRESIDENT'S HOME

points may be *elected* from fourteen other subjects.

Admission by Certificate. Graduates from the Colby fitting-schools and from other academies and high schools whose courses of study have been approved by the Faculty of the College are admitted on certificates properly filled out and indorsed by the principal of the school, certifying that all the college requirements have been satisfactorily fulfilled.

Detailed information concerning the admission requirements and the amount of work stipulated in each course is given in the Catalogue of the College, which will be sent to any one requesting a copy.

Courses. The College offers two degrees, Bachelor of

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

Arts and Bachelor of Science, and the course of study required of candidates for either degree is four years in length. Indeed, there is no distinction, so far as election of studies is concerned, between the two courses, except in the Freshman year. In the latter year the work is arranged in nine groups, six in the A.B. and three in the B.S. Course. The main distinction is the omission of Latin from the B.S. group.

Required Courses in the A.B. Group: Latin, French, Mathematics, Reading, Books and Libraries. *Electives* are selected from Greek, German, French, and Physics.

Required Courses in the B.S. Group: Mathematics, German, French, Commercial Geography, Physics, Reading, Books and Libraries. *Electives* are chosen from German, French, and Biology.

The work of the Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years is arranged in three groups:

- A.* Language and Literature.
- B.* History, Economics, and Philosophy.
- C.* Mathematics, the Physical and Natural Sciences.

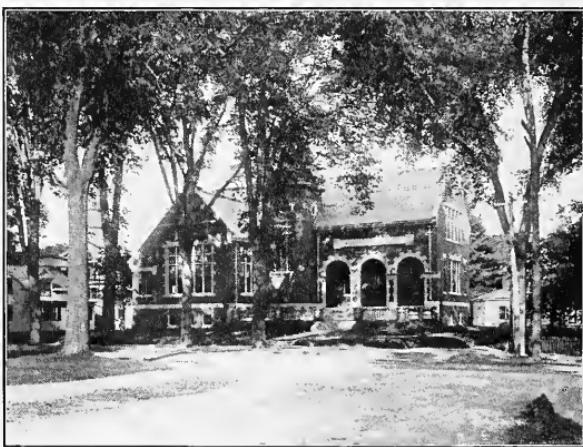
In the Sophomore year all students are required to take courses in German, Rhetoric, and Physics; and the B.S. students must take Chemistry, in addition. The remaining courses of the Sophomore year, together with all the courses of the Junior and Senior years, are *elective*. In the Sophomore year, students must take a total of five courses each term; in the Junior year, likewise five courses; and in the Senior year, four courses. Almost all of them are three period courses.

The number of electives beyond the Freshman year is ninety-eight, and includes, besides advanced courses in the

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

studies already mentioned, courses in History, Politics, Economics, Spanish, English Literature, Philosophy, Astronomy, Physical Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Philology, Debating, and Mechanical Drawing, the two latter being new courses added to the curriculum for the first time during the current year.

This condition, however, is imposed upon the elections



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, WATERVILLE

of students in the last three years of the college course; that is, that two years must be elected in the Language and Literature Group (A), one year in History and Philosophy (B), and one year in Mathematics and Natural Science (C).

The *Tuition* charges are \$60 a year and incidentals. Good table board may be obtained in the city for \$3 per week and upwards. This applies to the Men's Division. Students of the Women's Division of the College whose homes are outside of Waterville are expected to room and board in the women's buildings.

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

Scholarships and Prizes. The income of \$90,000 is devoted to scholarships, which are awarded to worthy students needing aid, providing certain conditions are met and an average rank of not less than 70 per cent. is maintained. A number of prizes for excellence in scholarship in various departments are awarded each year. A list of these is found in the Catalogue, together with the names of the recipients of such honors.

Terms and Vacations. The academic year is divided into three terms of thirteen, eleven, and thirteen weeks, respectively, separated by the summer vacation of twelve weeks, the Christmas recess of two weeks, and the spring recess of two weeks, coming usually in the neighborhood of the 1st of April.

Commencement Day occurs on the last Wednesday in June, concluding the closing exercises of the year, which begin on the preceding Saturday evening.

Advisory System. Colby has the advantages of the best of the smaller colleges in that close personal relations are established and cultivated between instructors and students; for they frequently meet outside of the class-room in a social way and for individual conferences, and the machinery



VISTA, FROM GYMNASIUM

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

of the administration is gauged to foster this relation. The advisory system, which was adopted in 1901, has proven very successful. Each student has an adviser, appointed from the Faculty, to whom he may freely go to consult about his work or any of the routine matters of college life, and through whom he may appeal to the Faculty on occasion, and who, in turn, feels a personal responsibility for the intellectual and moral welfare of the student so assigned.

Further, this same spirit of co-operation is seen in the membership and conduct of the Boards of Conference, which have a wholesome influence upon college discipline

in both divisions of the College.

Again, in the Athletic Association and in the Board of Management of the *Echo*, the college paper, as well as in other activities, we find the same helpful association of representatives of Faculty and students, with the result that these activities are much better managed, more successfully financed, and conducted with more *esprit de corps* than ever before.

The Religious Life of the College is pronounced and wholesome, as attested by the activity of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, and the interest of the students in the weekly meetings of



SOPHOCLES,

MEMORIAL HALL

C O L B Y C O L L E G E

these organizations, as well as their interest in the various classes organized for the study of the Bible and of Missions.

Daily chapel worship is conducted in the College Chapel for the Men's Division at the noon hour, led by the President, who is occasionally assisted by members of the Faculty and others; and at the same hour for the Women's Division in the Assembly Room of Foss Hall, the exercises being led by the Dean.

Phi Beta Kappa. Colby is proud of the possession of a Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Beta of Maine, the charter having been granted in 1895, and, in spite of the severe limitations of high scholarship imposed upon the election of members, the roll of the Chapter is a large and distinguished one, and numbers two hundred and seventy-three alumni and alumnae. Further information about this is found in the Handbook of the Chapter.

Art Collections. Besides the casts, portraits, and paintings in Memorial Hall, already mentioned, the College possesses the Warren Collection of four hundred large photographs, illustrating the history of ancient and modern art. Through the kindness of a recent donor, many new portraits and reproductions of works of art, appropriately framed, have been added to the walls of the college buildings, and have served to quicken the enthusiasm of the students and the academic atmosphere of the college.

Public Lectures. The College is frequently favored with public lectures by men eminent in the various fields of letters, science, and philosophy; and permanent provision has recently been made, as announced in the Catalogue for 1906-07, for an annual and permanent addition to these intellectual treats of the college year.

FRATERNITY HOUSES



DELTA KAPPA
EPSILON

STUDENT'S
ROOM



PHI DELTA
THETA

COLBY COLLEGE

College Publications. These include the Annual Catalogue, published in January, containing the calendar of academic events, registration of students and officers, and complete information as to courses and government and other matters; the President's Report, the Treasurer's Report, the Address Book, and minor publications from time to time.

The students' publications include the *Echo*, a four-page paper, published weekly by the Echo Board; and the *Oracle*, the College Annual, published by the Oracle Association, in the spring term.

OTHER INTERESTS.

Incidental Advantages. There is a good deal besides what goes on in the class-room and laboratory in the make-up of college life. Of great service to the social and fraternal life of the students is the organization of societies. There are eight of these at present at Colby, five Fraternities and three Sororities. The Fraternities are as follows: the Delta Kappa Epsilon, established in 1846; the Zeta Psi, 1850; the Delta Upsilon, 1852; the Phi Delta Theta, 1884; and the Alpha Tau Omega, 1892. Two of these organizations, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Phi Delta Theta Fraternities, have Chapter Houses, and in these well-ordered and attractive homes the best side of the social life of the College is fostered. At present plans are under way for providing permanent homes on the College Campus for the other fraternities.

The Sororities are as follows: the Sigma Kappa, established in 1874; the Beta Phi, 1895, re-established as the

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Beta Chapter of Chi Omega in 1906; and the Alpha Upsilon, established in 1904.

The Athletic Interests of the College are cared for by the Colby Athletic Association, which through the agency of an Executive Committee of fifteen (three from the Faculty, three from the alumni, and nine from the undergraduates) directs the interests of football, baseball, basketball, tennis,

and track athletics, and manages and finances the public contests. This system has proved its wisdom in bringing athletics under wise direction and regulation, and in keeping out the objectionable features and elements of former years.



BAPTIST CHURCH

The students also successfully maintain musical organizations, including Glee and Mandolin Clubs, a Dramatic Club, which presents an annual play in the college year, and the Debating Society.

The non-society girls have organized a club known as the Hypatia Club, and the Women's Division of the College has organized the Dexter Club, for literary and social pursuits, and this organization meets Saturday evenings for lectures, musicales, and the discussion of current events.

Three years ago there was established a Rally Day for students and alumni, known as "Colby Day," and the

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festivities of the day are celebrated in the latter part of October each year.

Endeared to the College not alone by close association in religious activity, but because it is a place hallowed in the traditions of the College, is the First Baptist Church of Waterville. This building is used for the holding of Commencement exercises and the various other events of the collegiate calendar, including the Sophomore Declamation and the Junior and Senior Exhibitions.

An adjunct of no little value to the College is the recently established Carnegie Library, located on Elm Street, opposite the Public Park. This library, which occupies a handsome new building, the gift of the philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, was opened in May, 1905. The volumes on its shelves number seven thousand. The building also provides a home for the library and collections of the Waterville Historical Society.

The College has four academies in the State which are affiliated with it and whose conduct is under the general direction of its Board of Trustees. They are as follows: Hebron Academy at Hebron, established in 1804; Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, 1829; Higgins Classical Institute at Charleston, 1837; and Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, 1848.

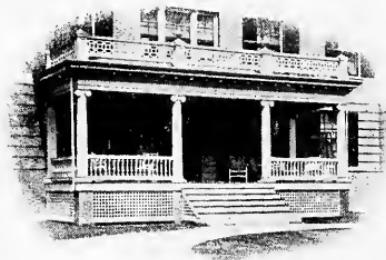
Interest in Colby and her welfare is stimulated and spread abroad by her Alumni and Alumnae Associations, of which the College is pardonably proud. They are as follows: the General Alumni Association, which meets in Waterville Commencement week; the Boston Colby Alumni



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Association; the New York Colby Alumni Association; and the Colby Club of Waterville.

The alumnæ have organized the Colby Alumnæ Association, which holds its annual meeting Commencement week, and the Boston Colby Alumnæ Association.



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